NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

WADE ON THE FUTURE OF THE

UNION. The fire eaters of the South have not satisfied themselves with things past and present, but have boldly encroached upon the regions of the future. Airy imagination has hence had no little share in their budget of arguments and reasons. Many a man has been misled by these fanciful portraits of a future of which not one idea in a thousand stands a chance of ever being realized. Mr. Wade, in his unanswerable speech, delivered yesterday in the Senate, undertook to compete with the secessionists in this assault on things to come, and, we think, with infinitely more good effect than they. He said that he felt the more reconciled to the proposed loss of the Gulf States, from the consideration that the States which would be left would be immediately put into a position to accept the protectorate of Mexico, which had been hitherto withheld from us by reason of the alienation engendered in that country by the ultra slavery and filibustering policy of this Government. With the Gulf States gone, this alienation would cease, and we should then enter into a close connection with Mexico, infinitely more profitable than we had ever yet enjoyed. If our mercantile classes of the North could only understand and profit by these auspicious opportunities, their advantage would be as seven to one over any losses they might sustain from the secession of the South. England's trade with Mexico is the consequence of the repulsive policy of our Government; once that policy is changed, our trade with that people would be indefinitely augmented, to the prosperity and happiness of both nations.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION .- We have located in our midst the most noble institution ever or must the most noble institution ever established by an individual munificence, either in this or any other land. More than twenty years ago, an English gentleman, Mr. Smithson, died, and left five hundred and tif-teen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establish-ment for the increase and diffusion of knowl-

among men." . Smithson not only possessed wealth, but a high order of literary and scientific attain-ments, together with the most enlarged views in relation to man's individual responsibility to God, and to the human family.

every possible facility for the acquisition of useful knowledge, and was no less anxious that it might be the most extensively dissemi-

The will does not designate any special de partment of inquiry, but leaves every branch of knowledge entitled to a proper share of atten-

In the common acceptation of the term, it is not, neither can be, a popular place of resort. The lectures are few in number and by persons of acknowledged ability as scholars, what-

The cabinet is very extensive in some de partments; and no museum in the world is so complete in illustrating American Natural lintery; a large number of specimens have been received within a few months, through the

rious exploring expeditions. We design, from time to time, to present many circumstances of interest connected with he Institution. It is not necessary to call the attention of any lover of science, who may chance to visit Washington, to the fact that the other literary or scientific institutions, in its diffusive achievements.

Position of Gov. Houston, of Texas .-Gen. Sam Houston, Governor of Texas, has issued a patriotic address to his people, in view of the present disturbed condition of the coun try, from which we extract the following:

"I recognise that a time has come when we

should plant ourselves firmly upon our rights, and refuse to yield them. Nor is this all. I recognise that the fearful calamity of disunion, racogase that the tearnic estamity of disunion, now impending, calls for the united action of the Southern States, so that it may, if possible, be averted. In my belief, the precipitate action of two or three extreme Southern States would involve the border States in destruction drive slavery from them at once, and ruin their citizens. They have long stood the bulwark against abolitionism, and they have a right w, in their time of trouble, to expect their ites to stand by them. They claim and I believe with reason, that we can main-tain our rights in the Union. Shall we abandon them to abolitionism, or shall we not counsel with them as to our wrongs, and the remedies for these wrongs, and determine to make an fort to bring those at the North, who are fanat ical, and thus far unreasonable, to a sense of justice, if not by an appeal to their patriotism by fostering our home interests and making ourselves reliant in all the departments of manufactures, trade, and commerce.

"That a Convention will be called, and that the interests of all the Southern States about to be jeopardized by hasty action demand that one should be held, I feel well satisfied. I beheve that few citizens of Texas desire to see Texas take any action at this time, unless in response to the action of other Southern States danger threatens Texas which does no them, and therefore no necessity exist for the separate action of Texas at this

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—The Raleigh Standard says: "We have in hand some fifty or sixty letters, from which we will give extracts in our next. These letters are from all parts of the State, and from men of all parties. The language is, stand firm—fight on for a con-stitutional Union. Friends write us that whole counties are a buit against present secession; and many of them, lifelong Democrats, in the strongest terms condemn the disunion rone of the Governor's message.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the President, through Lord Lyons, express-jug, in the strongest terms, her grateful ac-knowledgment of the cordial manner in which the Prince of Wales was received by the peo-

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CALAIS, ME. large three story store of Belmore & Young together with a large quantity of lumber lying contiguous, and the dwelling house of James S. toutiguous, and the dwelling-house of James S. Pike, Esq., with a portion of its contents, were totally consumed by fire on Friday morning, the 7th instant, at Calais, Me. The property was partially insured. Messes. Belmore & Young's less is said to be large. Mr. Pike's house was one of the uldest in the place, baving stood for morely many years. The spread of the fire was owing to the engines being allowed to freeze up.

Champagne Wines and Brandies.

25 BASKETS HEIDSIRCK CHAMPAGNE. 25 baskets of the celebrated Cliquot Wine. 12 dozen fine old Champague Brandy.
12 dozen fine old London Dock Brand Dock Brandy 8 quarter casks very fine delicate Sherry, imported direct by us.

In store, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, betwee Sixth and Seventh streets, opposi dec 15 Bank of Washington.

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.



OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES. ARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all

Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord nd Tassels, all sizes and colors.

Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock

Purchasing for cash, and anowing no our stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All work executed and superintended by practical men, who have served a regular apenticeship at their trade. Satisfaction guarantied, or no pay required.

Please give me a call. Remember the number JOHN MARKRITER, No. 486 Seventh atreet, eight doors above 26 Odd Fellows' Hall.

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES.

Encourage Home Production. AMPBLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.

ROOFING PITCH & ROOFING FELT.

FOR GRAVEL ROOFS.

And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by H. C. WILSON & CO. Twenty-second street and Chespeake and Canal. Office adjoining Bank of Washington. nov 26

> J. W. MORSELL, (Successor to Howell & Morsell,)

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Lamps, Lamp-Glasses, Varnish, Brushes, and Window Glass,

323 C street, between Sixth and Seventh. A RTIST'S materials of every variety. Wicks of every description. dec 8-4

WINTER FUEL.

ON hand and for sale, at reasonable prices, a good supply of Red Ash Coal.

White Ash Coal,

Lykens Valley Coal. Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the

city.

Fair weight and measure in all cases. R. W. BURR

dec 11-ec4t Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

New No. 1 Mess Mackerel

For sale low by BROWNING & KEATING, 353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING REPEATER! WE have sold many dozens of the above

VV arm, and find they give satisfaction. They weigh only eight and a half ounces, and are warranted, at STEVENS'S Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

nov 26

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S REPRINT OF

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

L BONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
 The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

3. The North British Review, (Free Church.) The Westminster Review, (Liberal, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britsin-Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Moralliy, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters. considered indispensable to the scholar the professional man, while to the intelli-reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source. EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, insamuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per ann. - \$3 For any two of the four Reviews, " - 5 For any three of the four Reviews. For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood and one Review. For Blackwood and two Reviews. For Blackwood and three Reviews, "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par. CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9 four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood

for \$30; and so on POSTAGE.

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N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Organization of the Departments. STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of cur foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass.) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton.) one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics. Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statis twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Li-

Diplomatic Branch.-This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the Unite States abroad, and those of reign Powers accredited to this Government In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are pre-pared, copied, and recorded; and all of like char-acter received are registered and filed, their conbeing first entered in an analytic table or Consular Branch.-This branch has charge of

the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the con uls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to those officers. and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and

The Disbursing Agent .- He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator .- His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice also records the com consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.-He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Cterk of the Rolls and Archives .- He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which a called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the epartment; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business-The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and att ches certificates to papers presented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered sea-men; records all letters from the Department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Cerk of Pardons and Passports -He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records pass-ports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparati n of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assist-ant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-bouses, and all other public works of the United States.

United States.

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States. Applications for appointment in all the ju-dicial and legal business of the Government.

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned. 6 The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the

head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississi pi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.) two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the fol-

1 t. The Public Lands .- The chief of this tureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public and the issuing of titles therefor, wh derived from confirmations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, of gran's for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Vir-ginia military bounty-land claims, and the issu-ing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Com-missioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal missioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assis aut Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various

24. Pensions.-The present head of this bureau G-orge C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the va-rious and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the mili-tary or naval services in the revolutionary and equent wars in which the United State He bas one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.,) and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. Indians.-Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Cierk, and about fifteen other sub-

ordinate Clerks.
4th. Patent Office.—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and perform-ance of all "a:ts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and im-provemen's;" the collection of statistics rela-ing to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commis-sioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner-twelve principal and twelve assistan Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shu-gert, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regula-ting copyrights, should be removed to the De-partment of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Of-

fice, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Besid s these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States. States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the Uni ed States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and nayy and of the District of Columbia is also under the manthe District of Columbia is also under the man-agement of this Department; in addition to which, by laws receasily passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific

Under set of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and dis riouting all public documents all the books, documents, &c., printed or pur chased by the Government," the Annals of Con gress, American State Papers, American Ar-chives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere: also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-fith Congress. These valuable works are dis-tributed to those who are by law entitled to re-ceive them, and to such "colleges, public libra-ries, atheneums, literary and scientific institu-tions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Con-oress.

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erect one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be re-quired at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offi-ces of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comp-trollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house

Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.-Hon. Howell Cobb, Secre tary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secre tary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws con cerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the l'ght-house establishment, the ma-rine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom ouses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Me-dill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering acwell as the public lands, and revises and certifier the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cutta, Esq. Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and dis-bursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the

balances arising thereon First Auditor's Office. - Thomas L. Smith, Eso. First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receiver and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expend-itures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision

Second Auditor's Office.-Thomas J. D. Fuller Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He re-ceives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all ac-counts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller. his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.-Robert J. Atkinson Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Acad-emy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's de-partment, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for ho ses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and re-ports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

-A. J. O'Bannon, Esq. Fourth Auditor's Office. Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He received and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.-Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He re-ceives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direc-tion of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision

Sixth Auditor's Office .- Dr. Thomas M. Tate Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office De-partment, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks de receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Once Department decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail con-tractors for failing to do their duty; be directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be author-ized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and lega proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in pay-ment of debts due the Post Office Department and has power to sell and dispose of the sam for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office. - Samuel Casey, Esq., Treas urer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1840, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Pos master General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.-Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office .- Hon. Junius Hillyer, Solicitor, Solicitor Office.—Hon. Junius Hullyer, Solicitor, and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts aboving the progress. the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits ; has charge lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) d has power to sell and disp for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of Light-House Board .- Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec. tracts for supplies, and governs the perso he establishment

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.
Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army. Assistant. States Army, Assistant. Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of

ongitudes. Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division. Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division. Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in

charge of miscellaneous divisions uel Hein, Disbursing Agent. ge Mathiot, Electrotypist. George Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Weights and Measures.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office De-partment are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving f instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superin-tendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements. Contract Office .- William H. Dundas, Eso

Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twen y-six clerks. To this office is assigned the ty-six cierks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the description. tions for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occa-sional mail lettings, and the adjustment and exe-cution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of Mail Messengers should be sent to this office. All claims should se submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail trans ortation ; p pares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtail-ments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

granted within the year.

Finance Office.—A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the Department, the iss ing of warrants and drafts in payment offices and other depositaries of the Department, the iss ing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervis-ion of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designa ed points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith To the Third Assistant Postmaster General al

postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters or postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Benj. N. Clements, Esq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route sgents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaste General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be nece sary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, of violation of

law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamrs, are under the su-pervision of this office, and should be reported

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed, "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department." All registers of the arrivals and departures of

the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Sec-retary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine

and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices, and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq., Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-shie of the Army and Navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of ressels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Sec-retary's Office. All the duties of the different bureaus are perform'd under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps form: also a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.-Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman.
All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Aavinm. Asylum.

Asyum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, Eq., Chief of the Bureau, eight Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The office of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel Archbold, Eq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, burchase of materials, and the bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engi-neer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction. for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing .- H. Bridge, Purser United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks, and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronom are provided them with maps, charts, coronom-eters, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Angapolis, are also under the congress amorat Annapolis, are also under the general superndence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery .- Dr. William Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of whenh, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything rela-ting to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of bos-pitals, comes within the superintendence of this

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R. Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Messengers, and one Laborer. The following bureaus are attached to this Department.

Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott,

Adjutant General's Office .- Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General. Assistants—Major E. D. Townsend, Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. S. Wil-liams, and Capt. J. P. Garesche; Judge Advocate, Major John F. Lee; ten Clerks and one Messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here that all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.-Bravet Major Quartermaster General's Ogics.—Dieves annue General T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General. Assistants.—Major E. S. Sibley, Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven Clerks and one Messenger. Paymaster General's Office.-Col. B. F. Larned,

Paymaster General, Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrew District Paymaster; seven Clerks and one Me Commissary General's Office .- General George Gibson, Commissary General; Assistant, Capt A. E. Shiras; six Clerks and one Messenger.

on, Surgeon General; Assistant, Dr. R. C. Wood; three Clerks and one Messenger. Engineer Office.-Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer; Assistant, Captain H. G. Wright; five Clerks and one Messenger.

Surgeon General's Office .- Gen. Thomas Law-

Topographical Bureau .- Col. J. J. Abert, Colonel of the Corps; Assistant, Capt. F. C. Wood-ruff; five Clerks and one Messenger.

Ordnance Bureau.-Col. H. K. Craig, Colonel of Ordnance; Assistant, Capt. William Mayna-dier; eight Clerks and one Messenger.

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